amendment introduces the product patent regime in inventions relating to food, drug and chemicals along with other suitable provisions to make the system user-friendly. As a result thereof, the law effectively balances and calibrates intellectual property protection with public health, national security and public interest concerns.

Legislation for setting up of SEZs

157. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM:
SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE & INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has cleared the legislation for Special Economic Zones (SEZs);

(b) what is the total number of SEZs in operation in India, State-wise;

(c) how many more SEZs are proposed to be set up, State-wise;

(d) how much FDI has come in so far in the SEZs that are in operation; and

(e) what is the level of employment in these zones?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) 11 SEZs are in operation at present at Kandla and Surat (Gujarat), Santa Cruz (Maharashtra), Cochin (Kerala), Chennai (Tamil Nadu), Vishakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh), Falta and Salt Lake—Manikanchan (West Bengal), Noida (U.P.), Indore (Madhya Pradesh) and Jaipur (Rajasthan).

(c) Approval has so far been given for setting up of 33 SEZs in the private/joint sectors or by the State Governments and its agencies on the basis of the proposals received from them, which are at various stages of implementation. State-wise details of approved SEZs are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) Foreign investment, including investment by NRIs, in the units located in the operatinal SEZs is of the order of Rs. 422.97 crores.

(e) Units in the SEZs provide employment to 98,620 persons.

Statement

List of Special Economic Zones Approved for Establishment

S.No.	Location/State
1.	Positra (Gujarat)
2.	Navi-Mumbai (Maharashtra)
3.	Kopta (Maha Mumbai) (Maharashtra)
4.	Mundra (Gujarat)
5.	Hassan (Karnataka)
6.	Jodhpur (Rajasthan)
7.	Moradabad (Uttar Pradesh)
8.	Mahindra City, Chennai, (Tamil Nadu)
9.	Mahindra City, Chennai, (Tamil Nadu)
10.	Mahindra City, Chennai, (Tamil Nadu)
11.	Village Sachin, distt. Surat, (Gujarat)
12.	Salt Lake Electronic City, Kolkata (West Bengal)
13.	Vallarpadam/Puthuvypeen (Kerala)
14.	Nangunery (Tamil Nadu)
15.	Paradeep—Kalinga Nagar (Orissa)
16.	Gopalpur (Orissa)
17.	Kulpi (West Bengal)
18.	Bhadohi (Uttar Pradesh)
19.	Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh)
20.	Greater Noida (Uttar Pradesh)
21.	Visakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh)
22.	Dahej (Gujarat)
23.	Baikampady (Karnataka)
24.	Ranchi (Jharkhand)
25.	Ennore near Chennai (Tamil Nadu)
26.	Hazira, Distt. Surat, (Gujarat)
27.	Gautam Budh Nagar (U.P.)
28.	Greater Noida (U.P.)
29.	Kolkata (West Bengal)

S.No.	Location/State
30.	Icchapor, Distt. Surat, (Gujarat)
31.	Sedarapet-Karasur (Pondicherry)
32.	Kakinada (Andhra Pradesh)

Steps to Increase India's Exports

158. PROF M.M. AGARWAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of target set for the growth of industrial production and exports during the year 2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04;

(b) the details of actual achievements made in this respect during the said period; and

(c) the necessary steps being taken by Government to increase India's exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVAN): (a) and (b) The Planning Commission has set an annual growth target of 10% for the industrial sector during the 10th Plan period (2002-07). As against these targets, the growth in industrial production was 2.7%, 5.7% and 7% during 2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04 as measured by Index of Industrial Production (IIP) with base year 1993-94. Export target of 3%, 12% and 12% have been fixed for 2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04 respectively in dollar terms. As against these targets, the growth achieved was (-) 1.65%, 20.29% and 21.10% respectively in dollar terms.

(c) A New Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) was announced in August, 2004 with the objective of doubling India's share of global merchandise trade within the next five years. Some of the key strategies adopted in the FTP include: simplification of procedures, reduction in transaction cost, neutralisation of incidence of all levies and duties on inputs used for exports, identification of special focus areas like agricultue, handlooms, handicraft, gems and jewellery, leather and footwear for further promotion. In addition, Export Promotion Schemes like 'Vishesh Krishi Upaj Yojna' (Special Agricultural Produce Scheme) and 'Target Plus' have been introduced to further accelerate growth of exports.